

P A S

22. To omit.
Full piteous seems young Alma's case,
As in a luckless gambler's place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*.
23. To go through the alimentary duct.
Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*;
but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion,
will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbutnot.*
24. To be in a tolerable state.
A middling sort of man was left well enough to *pass* by his
father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any
had more. *L'Estrange.*
25. To *pass away*. To be lost; to glide off.
Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can
serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls
at all, since they find a good part of their lives *pass away*
without thinking. *Locke.*
26. To *pass away*. To vanish.
To *pass*. *v. a.*
1. To go beyond.
As it is advantageable to a physician to be called to the cure
of a declining disease; so it is for a commander to suppress
a sedition, which has *passed* the height: for in both the
noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to
nothing. *Hayward.*
2. To go through: as, the horse *passed* the river.
3. To spend; to live through.
Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should
pass my time extremely ill without him. *Callier.*
You know in what deluding joys we *pass*
The night that was by heav'n decreed our last. *Dryden.*
We have examples of such, as *pass* most of their nights
without dreaming. *Locke.*
The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addison.*
In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the
winter at London with her husband, entered the congrega-
tion. *Addison's Spectator, N° 129.*
4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.
Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be,
to move, or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ven-
tricle of the heart. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
5. To carry hastily.
I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are
in great number. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
6. To transfer to another proprietor.
He that will *pass* his land,
As I have mine, may let his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread. *Herbert.*
7. To strain; to percolate.
They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through
ivy wood. *Bacon's Natural History.*
8. To vent; to let out.
How many thousands take upon them to *pass* their censures
on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on
the affairs of the publick. *Watts.*
They will commend the work in general, but *pass* to many
fly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold
praises. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
9. To utter ceremoniously.
Many of the lords and some of the commons *passed* some
compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*
10. To utter solemnly.
He *pass* his promise, and was as good as his word.
L'Estrange.
11. To transmit.
Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by New-
bridge. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
12. To put an end to.
This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shakespeare.*
13. To surpass; to excel.
She more sweet than any bird on bough
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to *pass*, as the could well enough,
Their native music by her skillful art. *Fairy Queen.*
Whom do'st thou *pass* in beauty? *Ezekiel xxxii. 19.*
Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal subject I *pass* thee,
Thou flatter'd'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be. *B. Johnf.*
The ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number *pass* the stars of heav'n,
Are still but one. *Davies.*
14. To omit; to neglect.
If you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer,
Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you. *Shakespeare's King John.*
Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them;
Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shakespeare.*

P A S

- I *pass* the wars, that spotted linx's make
With their fierce rivals. *Dryden.*
I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*
15. To transcend; to transgress.
They did *pass* those bounds, and did return since that
time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
16. To admit; to allow.
The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the
priests take. *2 Kings xii. 4.*
I'll *pass* them all upon account,
As if your natural self had don't. *Hudibras.*
17. To enact a law.
How does that man know, but the decree may be already
passed against him, and his allowance of mercy spent. *South.*
Among the laws that *pass'd*, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be freed.
Could the same parliament which address'd with so much
zeal and earnestness against this evil, *pass* it into a law? *Swift.*
His majesty's ministers propos'd the good of the nation,
when they advis'd the *passing* this patent. *Swift.*
18. To impose fraudulently.
Th' indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *pass'd* it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*
19. To practice artfully; to make success.
Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is
no *passing* the same trick upon the mice. *L'Estrange.*
20. To send from one place to another: as, *pass* that beggar
to his own parish.
21. To *pass away*. To spend; to waste.
The father waketh for the daughter, lest the *pass* away the
flower of her age. *Ecclesi. xlii. 9.*
22. To *pass by*. To excuse; to forgive.
However God may *pass* by single sinners in this world; yet
when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go
unpunished. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
23. To *pass by*. To neglect; to disregard.
How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these other
matters, to be mingled with them, or to *pass* by them, and
give law to them, as inferior unto itself? *Bacon.*
It conduces much to our content, if we *pass* by those things
which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is pro-
perous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse
may be blotted out. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
Certain passages of scripture we cannot, without injury to
truth, *pass* by here in silence. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
24. To *pass over*. To omit; to let go unregarded.
Better to *pass* him *over*, than to relate.
The cause I have your mighty fire to hate. *Dryden.*
It does not belong to this place to have that point debated,
nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it *over* in silence. *Watts.*
The poet *passes* it *over* as hastily as he can, as if he were
afraid of staying in the cave. *Dryden.*
The queen asked him, who he was; but he *passes* *over*
this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his
story to a time of more leisure. *Broom.*
PASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.
The straight *pass* was damm'd
With dead men. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole coun-
try, that the king's army should never be able to enter. *Clar.*
Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and
diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so
that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and *passes*
to it, and accordingly making its approaches. *South.*
2. Passage; road.
The Tyrians had no *pass* to the Red Sea, but through the
territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance. *Raleigh.*
Pity tempts the *pass*;
But the tough metal of my heart relents. *Dryden.*
3. A permission to go or come anywhere.
They shall protect all that come in, and send them to
the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or *pass*, to be at his
disposition. *Spenser on Ireland.*
We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive *pass*,
And not the punishment. *Shakespeare.*
Give quiet *pass*
Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shakespeare.*
A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*
If they should send for a *pass* to France, the ceremony in
asking and granting it would be liable to the same objections
of delay. *Clarendon.*
4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to
their place of abode.
5. *Pass*; thrust in fencing.
'Tis dangerous when the safer nature comes
Between the *pass*, and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and
him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakespeare.*

P A S

- With seeming innocence the crowd beguill'd;
But made the desperate *passer*, when he smil'd. *Dryden.*
6. State; condition.
To what a *pass* are our minds brought, that, from the right
line of virtue, are wry'd to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*
After King Henry united the roses, they laboured to re-
duce both English and Irish, which work, to what *pass* and
perfection it was brought, in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath
been declared. *Davies's State of Ireland.*
I could see plate, hangings and paintings about my house
till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to
such *pass*, that I can see nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*
Matters have been brought to this *pass*, that if one
among a man's sons had any blemish, he laid him aside for the
ministry, and such an one was presently approved. *South.*
PASSABLE. *adj.* [passible, Fr. from *passi*.]
1. Possible to be parted or travelled through or over.
Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to
make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot. *2 Mac.*
2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.
His body is a *passable* carcase, if he be not hurt. It is a
thoroughfare for itself. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
They are crafty and of a *passable* reach of understanding. *Howel.*
In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money; one
piece is more or less *passable* than another. *L'Estrange.*
Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a *passable* beauty
when the original mule is absent. *Dryden.*
White and red well mingled on the face, make what was
before but *passable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*
3. Capable of admission or reception.
These false advocates are not only without truth, but
without colour: could they have made the slander *passable*,
we should have heard farther. *Callier.*
4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.
Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better
to take with the more *passable*, than with the more able. *Bac.*
A man of the one faction, which is most *passable* with the
other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon's Essays.*
PASSADDO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust.
A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the
immortal *passado*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
PASSAGE. *n. f.* [passage, French.]
1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.
The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the
rest went indeed to rob Colchus, to which they might arrive
by boat. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
So shalt thou best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton.*
Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on
their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which
is to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is secure, and
shall in a little time bring us ease and peace at the last. *Wake.*
2. Road; way.
Human actions are so uncertain, as that seemeth the best
course, which hath most *passages* out of it. *Bacon.*
The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a false
account, that the *passages* towards it were no better fortified
than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*
Is there yet no other way besides
These painful *passages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our conatural dust? *Milton.*
Against which open'd from beneath
A *passage* down to th' earth, a *passage* wide. *Milton.*
When the *passage* is open, land will be turned most to great
cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*
The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages*
of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army
was able to fight and conquer them. *South's Sermons.*
The *passage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd e'en the room, in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*
He plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*
I wish'd for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those
happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to
them, except through the gates of death. *Addison.*
I have often stopp'd all the *passages* to prevent the ants
going to their own nest. *Addison's Guardian, N° 157.*
When the gravel is separated from the kidney, oily sub-
stances relax the *passages*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.
What, are my doors oppos'd against my *passage*? *Shak.*
4. The state of decay. Not in use.
Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shaksp.*
5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.
I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man,
however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I
biud with other principles. *Digby.*

P A S

6. Occurrence; hap.
It is no act of common *passage*, but
A strain of rareness. *Shakespeare.*
7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change
the place of abode.
Most traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be
rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last intices
the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*; but
without the first, the rich will never settle in the country.
Temple's Miscellanies.
In man the judgment shoots at flying game;
A bird of *passage*! lost as soon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*
8. Incident; transaction.
This business as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is
worthy of serious consideration. *Hayward.*
Thou do'st in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
9. Management; conduct.
Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs
in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of
an imputation cast upon it. *Davies on Ireland.*
10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Endroit, Fr.*
A critic who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures
to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before re-
ceived by the publick. *Addison's Spectator, N° 291.*
As to the cantos, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the
villon at the beginning. *Pope.*
PASSER. *Præterite* and participle of *passi*.
Why fayest thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my
judgement is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah xl. 27.*
He affirmed, that no good law *passed* since king William's
accession, except the act for preserving the game. *Addison.*
The description of a life, *passed* away in vanity and among
the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same
place. *Addison's Spectator, N° 210.*
PASSENGER. *n. f.* [passager, French.]
1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.
All the way, the wanton damsel found
New mirth, her *passenger* to entertain. *Fairy Queen.*
What hollowing, and what stir is this?
These are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy *passenger* in chase. *Shakespeare.*
The nodding horror of whole shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *passenger*. *Milton.*
Apelles, when he had finished any work, expos'd it to the
sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the cen-
sure of his faults. *Dryden's Dryden.*
2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.
The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the
unskillful words of a *passenger*. *Sidney.*
PASSENGER falcon. *n. f.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Anf.*
PASSER. *n. f.* [from *passi*.] One who passes; one that is upon
the road.
Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a
distance, that, without troubling the *passer*, or borrowing
Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carver.*
Have we so soon forgot,
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,
And cast beside some common way a spectacle
Of horror and affright to *passers* by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein. *Rowe.*
PASSIBILITY. *n. f.* [passibilitas, Fr. from *passible*.] Quality of
receiving impressions from external agents.
The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of
the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and
moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*
PASSIBLE. *adj.* [passible, Fr. *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of im-
pressions from external agents.
Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God can-
not be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine
nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself
passible. *Hooker, b. v. 53.*
PASSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *passible*.] Quality of receiving im-
pressions from external agents.
It drew after it the heresy of the *passibility* of the deity,
because the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits,
the same nature with the humanity that was *passible*.
Brerewood on Languages.
PASSING. *participial adj.* [from *passi*.]
1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.
No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might
Have spells and charms, if they be laid aright. *Fairfax.*
Sir Hudibras his *passing* worth,
The manner how he fall'd forth. *Hudibras.*
2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word.
Exceeding.
Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth. *Shakespeare.*
Many